DOMESTIC GOODS, -S. & M. E. TOWLE & Co. will offer This DAY 25 cases Blenched Mindins at hi cts. a yer Also, 39 bales Brown Shretling Mindins, one yard wide, at hi ct per yard by the piece. COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 201 Grand st.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, -Our liberal and admirable plan of exchanging our new and latest improve SERVING MACHINES for old Machines of every kind, is had with pleasure by bundreds. The Avery Whom, Groved Haker, Runt, Dornas and other interior Machines are coming to the profitch in repully to be exchanged. The change for a profitching gain is a great one. Apply at our New York office personally gain is a great one. Apply at our New York office personally gain is a great one. Apply at our New York office personally gain is a great one.

GREAT FIRE AT BROOKLYN, -New-York, Oct. GREAT FIRE AT BROOKLY S.

CHERRISO & Co., No. 135 Water-st.
Restriction With take pleasure in satisfig that the "HERRISO's Restriction With take pleasure in satisfig that the "HERRISO's Except has been the means of preserving our books, papers, &c. stone, has been the means of preserving our books, papers, &c. stone, bas been the means of preserving our books, papers, &c. stone, has been the means of preserving our books, papers, &c. stone, and the stone was expessed to a severe heat about eight hours; and the satisfact of the stone of the satisfact of the sati

The subscribers are sole proprietors of HERRING'S PATES
CHAMPION FIRE and BURGLAN-PROOF SAFE and HALL'S PAEXY POWDER-PROOF LOCK; both received Prize Modals at the
World's Fair, London, 1851, and Crystal Palace, New-York

8. C. HERRING & Co.
1853.
Green Block, Nos. 185, 137, 139 Water-st., New-York.

ELECTROTYPING. - Batteries and other materials for Electrotyping will be furnished by the midersime upon reasonable ferms. The only premium for a Galvanie Bat ters awarded by the late Fair of the American Intitute was Cold Medal to L. S. SELTH, No. 5 Canal-st., N. Y.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES STADURON STATEMENT AND A SILE OF ELECTRICAL STATEMENT OF A SILE OF ELECTRICAL STATEMENTS FOR SPACE AND A SILE OF ELECTRICAL STATEMENT OF A SILE OF

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS,-The broker of his Holiness the Pope was advised the use of thee Medicines in 1838 for a scorbula cruption of a serious nature lie was completely cured. No skin disease can long withstan their combined healing influence. Solid at the manufactoristic No. 30 Mediceniane, New York, No. 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 624 cents and \$1 per pot or box.

New York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1856.

on THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, we are compelled to request friends to send in their advertisements by to-morro-order to secure their insertion in this week's issue.

Our receipts by mail for country subscriptions to the various editions of THE TRIBUNE last week were as follows:

 For the Weekly
 \$14,116
 98

 For the Semi Weekly
 2,636
 27

 For the Daily
 1,174
 33
 Total......\$17,927 47

This is a very large increase over the same week last year. The aggregate circulation of the Daily Semi-Weekly and Weekly is now nearly 195,000 copies, exceeding by far the aggregate of the entire daily press of the city.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

House, Jan. 5 .- A resolution withdrawing the three candidates and referring the selection of a Speaker to a Committee consisting of five from each party, was debated awhile and laid on the table. After the ninety-fourth ballot the House adjourned.

The steamer Canada, now over due at Halifax, had not been telegraphed at 8 o'clock last night.

The snow storm of Saturday has pretty effectually buried the city. It is much drifted, so that the depth cannot be ascertained, but it must le from one and a half to two feet on a level. At midnight on Sunday it was clear and cool. The storm extended all along the Atlantic coast, from Nova Scotia to Virginia. We hear of no marine disasters thus far.

The telegraph brings us accounts of two destructive fires-one at Middletown and the other at Syracuse-the latter destroying the fine Weiting

The steamer Arago arrived here yesterday from Havre and Southampton, bringing four days later news from Europe. Rumors of peace are abundant. Count Valentine Eszterhazy has gone from Vienna to St. Petersburg, as the bearer of new propositions of peace, invented by Austria and assented to by both France and England. The terms thus submitted to the Czar are: 1. The Black a to be closed against war vessels of all nations, Russian, Turkish and other. 2. A general protection of the great powers over the Christians of Turkey. 3. The free navigation of the Danube to be secured. 4. The fortresses of Bomarsund and Sevastopol not to be rebuilt. The Czar is to have a fortnight to consider these proposals; if he rejects them there will be an end of negotiations till after the next campaign, in which there is a vague, but we dare say most fallacious, notion that Austria will take some part. If he accepts, a new Conference will take place at Dresden or Munich. There is not much reason to believe that Count Eszterhazy will have to wait for his answer, or that it will be other than a flat negative. Russia is not yet sufficiently humiliated to accept such terms.

From Kars we have at last positive intelligence of the capitulation of the garrison to the Russians -all their heroism being unable to contend against starvation. The Muchir, commanding the Turkish army of Anatolia, together with some ten other general officers, including the British general. Williams, were taken prisoners; but the Hungarisus, Kmetty, Kollman and Tashler, succeeded in making their escape from Erzeroum, rather than run the risk of being surrendered to the Austrians, which the Russians would possibly have done. Of Omer Pasha we hear nothing; it is said, however, that Bebutoff is about to march from Kutais to attack him, and the British journals are clamorous for sending re-enforcements to him from Se-

It is reported that a treaty has been concluded between Sweden and the Western Powers, which s, however, from an entry of the former into the eague against Russia. The stipulations seem to be on the one hand that Sweden shall not alienate any part of her territory to Russia, while ou the other hand the Western Powers guarantee her integrity. Moreover the parties agree to communicate to each other any propositions of peace that may be

The Credit Mobilier of France is about to establish a branch banking and speculating concern at Madrid, and a French Company are also negotiating for the Spanish railways.

In commercial and financial affairs there is no

change of any account.

FURTHER OUTRAGES IN KANSAS. We give to-day a letter from our special corre-

spondent containing an account of the nominations for offices under the new State Constitution, and also of a new outrage perpetrated by the Border Ruffians. This outrage consisted in the destruction of the press and types of The Territorial Register at Leavenworth, edited by Colonel Delahay. It is the same occurrence falsely reported by telegraph as the destruction of an "Administration" press. This Colonel Delahay was one of those who figured of the Constitution should be entirely innecent of

in the Topeka Convention as a Douglass Free-State man-being one of those who struggled to procure from that body an express recognition and indorsement of the Kansas-Nebraska bill-a project not defeated without great efforts. The Misour mob which invaded Leavenworth on the day the vote was taken on the State Constitution. threatened then to destroy Delahay's press, but though he was not judged by our correspondent to have shown any great spirit in its defense, they were deterred at that time from carrying out their threat. When the press was destroyed the owner was absent from home attending the Convention by which he was nominated as Representative to Congress. The President says in his Message that the people of Km s is must be protected in the right secured to them by the Kansas-Nebraska bill to determine their own institutions without interference on the part of citizens of any of the States. That is what he says. What does he intend to do?

BETHANY COLLEGE.

We publish to-day a statement authenticated by the signatures of the parties concerned, of some recent very remarkable events at Bethany College, Virginia. Bethany College, as is well known, is an institution presided over by Alexander Campbell, the celebrated founder and apostle of the sect of Disciples or Campbellites, a numerous religious denomination in the West. The Rev. Mr. Campbell, it is worthy of note, is not a native of Virginia, but of Scotland, and during a recent visit to his native country, he brought an action for damages, in which he was successful, against some Scotch clergyman whom he accused of having maligned his Anti-Slavery character.

The attempt in Bethany College to suppress the discussion of the Slavery question, or rather of the Anti-Slavery questien, bears a striking resemblance to an attempt of the same kind made-it is now twenty years ago-at the Lane Theological Semin ry at Cincinnati. The attempt, as is well known, resulted in diverting from theological studies and in giving to the Anti-Slavery movement several very elequent and able champions, and also in the prostration of the seminary itself, which never recovered from the consequences of that ill-advised attempt to cover its light with a bushel. It would not be surprising if similar results were to follow this new experiment. Lane Seminary was then presided over by the now venerable Dr. Lyman Beecher, upon whom his experience at that time was not thrown away, since he may now be ranked, notwithstanding his great age, among our most ardent and zealous Anti-Slavery men. Let us hope that this precedent, too, may also be followed, and that Providence may, in the case of the Rev. Mr. Campbell and the Bethany College, as well as in the case of Slavery generally, "from seeming evil "still educe good." The young men who sign the statement which we publish, and which carries on its very face evidence of candor and sincerity, would, we doubt not, willingly consent to the sacrifice of all their theological prospects if in that way they might become the means of opening the eyes of the Rev. Alexander Campbell and his followers generally to the religious and moral as well as to the social and political dangers of Slavery.

LOGIC MOUNTED ON A LIE.

If it were true that the people of the thirteen elf-emancipated colonies, in making themselves Union of confederated States, agreed that every State should elect and determine its own loeal institutions, including Slavery, with the exception that those which should elect free soil and free labor should, in the case of slaves alleged to have escaped from other States into their territory, allow Slavery to override Freedom forever, then there might be some pertinence and force in President Pierce's immense onslaught on what he would have us think the wicked propagandism of free institutions. But the foul assumption is a lie as well as an absurdity. Not only were the people who made the Constitution not the fools to make any compact of the sort, but actually and historically they did n't do it. The unfanatical pen of James Madison and the reporters of the various popular Conventions that adopted the Constitution have reorded enough to make this fact certain and indubitable, in spite of ages of contrary assumption by Pro-Slavery statesmen, judges and Presidents. The history of that marvelous clause which the slave-power and its parasites have interpreted into "constitutional obligation" putting it out of the power of any sovereign State to protect its own citizens against an allegation of Slavery made in another State, amounts to this, beyond the ability of any truthful man to gainsay a syllable of it.

Nothing about the recovery of fugitive slaves had been thought of till the Slavery compromises of the Constitution were all settled in the Constitutional Convention. At that late period, when everybody else was tired of the Slavery discussion or satisfied with its result. Messrs. Butler and Pinckney of South Carolina, because they wished to have something in the Constitution to recognize the right of property in slaves, proposed to append to the clause relating to the rendition of fugitives from justice that fugitive slaves and servants should be delivered up like criminals. Turn to Madison's record, and mark that the conjunction used was and, not or. Thus, coupled with the fugitive slaves was another class of fugitives who were not slaves. These were doubtless included because at that time they were considerably numerous, and their fugacity gave so much trouble that laws for their recovery existed on the statute books of every one of the Colonies-we believe without exceptionlaws which were frequently enforced on behalf of owners in other jurisdictions; whereas the slaves seem hardly to have caught the fever of running from one State to another till long after, for the very good reason that at that time there were no Free States to run to. The fugation of slaves was not then a practical question, and the South Carolinians coupled servants with them to give favor to their attempt to commit the Constitution to the abstract doctrine of the right of property in human flesh. It gained no favor, but was thrown back in their faces rather indignantly by Messrs. Sherman and Wilson. They withdrew the proposition, and the mover afterward brought forward the clause for the rendition of persons held to service or labor-a clause which did not describe slaves, and which no one at that day who was not told that it meant slaves would have suspected of any application but to indented or legally bound servants, such as were then still well known under the names of redemptioners, palatines, and the like. This clause was adopted with little objection, no discussion, and only slight amendment, chiefly designed to prevent it from giving any color of support to Slavery. Doubtless the mover meant and the Convention understood that it would

be practically applicable to slaves, should any ever

escape from one State to another. But the majority

intended, Madison being witness, that the language

sustaining the authority of the master over the slave anywhere, and especially out of his own State. Now the vital point of the case is this: The peo-

ple, who by their votes made a Constitution of what the Convention had merely proposed for their approval, were not aware of any meaning in this clause except that naturally conveyed by its language. The historical proof is conclusive that in the Northern States no applicability to slaves or Slavery was suspected till long after the ratification of the Constitution. In the most powerful of these States the opposition to the Constitution was able, and even bitter. Every reason and pretext was seized to defeat it, and especially every semblance of a concession to Slavery was most strenuously urged against it. Had any considerable number of people beside the members of the Constitutional Convention, who had their reasons for keeping the secret to themselves, suspected that the clause was intended to protect slave-hunting on free soil, or, indeed that it had any relation to Slavery whatever, it would have been used as a weapon against the Constitution by some of its Anti-Slavery opponents, beyond the possibility of a doubt. If this had been done, some such friend of the Constitution and foe of Slavery as Sam Adams of Massachusetts would have been obliged to parry the blow, and the successful feat could not have escaped the record. Not a lisp of discussion in the Northern Conventions is on record in regard to this clause. And the discussien which took place about it in two of the Southern Conventions was after the Northern States had acted. And in one of them, Virginia, it was contended by no less a legal authority than George Mason, that the clause gave no protection whatever to Slave property.

We are bound, therefore, to believe that the majority of the people who ratified the Constitution, and gave to it all the vitality and authority which it possesses, gave no more meaning to this clause than its own language naturally conveys. What the drafters at Philadelphia thought about it is of no more consequence than what their horses thought, unless it can be proved that the people were aware of it, and this cannot be done, while the contrary is sufficiently obvious. There is, in fact, every his torical reason to believe that had the secret of this little South Carolina whitewashed postscript to the black compromises leaked out in Massachusetts before its Convention sat, the present Constitution of the United States never would have been adopted. It were easy enough to show from President

Pierce's own premises that the theory of the rendition of escaped slaves is an absurdity. Great is the parade he makes of the doctrine that every State shall have its own institutions free from the interference of other States. Grant this and there is but one possible way in which two distinct States can each maintain without the interference of the other. institutions so hostile as Freedom and Slavery. These institutions must be confined by the respective geographical boundaries. The slaveholder can no more be allowed to enslave or re-enslave on the soil of a Free State, than the citizen of a Free State can be allowed to penetrate a Slave State for the purpose of enticing slaves to escape. The moment the one or the other of these acts is permitted, whether by constitutional compact or otherwise, the right of a sovereign State to maintain its institutions is no more. To assert the constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave law or the application of the fugitive person clause of the Constitution to slave property, is to deny that any State has a right to maintain the local institution of free labor and the doctrine of every man the owner of himself. The abominable assumption which foists into the Constitution a meaning that Roger Sherman and George Wilson so promptly rejected, and which the Convention as a whole dared not intelligibly submit to the people of the Northern States, must be repudiated and blown to the limbo of lies yet, or it will practically reach its legitimate, logical consequence, of making Slavery coextensive with the Union.

THE DUBLIN BIBLE-BURNING.

In speaking the other day of the proposed new English version of the Scriptures, we had occasion to notice the strong tendency of the English mind to overlook the fact that our English Bible is translation, and to accept it as itself the very revealed will of God. A striking illustration of this tendency is afforded by the late Irish Bibleburning prosecutions, to which also we have had occasion to allude, and the final proceedings in which have since come to hand.

The Bible burning which gave occasion to these prosecutions originated in the zeal of some pious Catholic ecclesiastics against irreligious books-t topic as to which certain members of that church have at all times displayed more zeal than knowledge or discrimination. By the influence of this zeal, the Rev. Vladimir Petcherine, a foreign priest, but long domiciled in Ireland, was led to make ceremonious and public bonfire in his chapel yard of a quantity of books contributed by his penitents, and among these books, it would seem, were several copies of the English Bible, the burning of which having come to the notice of some no less zealous Protestants, caused a great hue and cry,

and gave occasion to the prosecutions referred to The charge of Judge Crampton, under which the indictments were found, laid down the doctrine that, as the Bible was a part of the law of England, to treat it with contempt, or to show contempt for it by burning it, is, under the, law of England, an indictable offense. He also charged that where the disposition and intention existed thus to throw contempt upon the Bible it made no difference whether it was the original that was burnt or version, or what that version might be. But the Judge utterly failed to perceive, or at least to make a distinction absolutely essential to the case, between an intention to show contempt for the Holy Scriptures and a mere intention to express con tempt for a particular version of those Scriptures, as incorrect, inadequate, or not sanctioned by the proper ecclesiastical authorities.

The indictments found upon this charge show a still greater lack of discrimination, and confusion of ideas. Of the one found against the principal offender, the English papers give the following

"The indictment charged in the first count that the "The indistinct charged in the first count that the traverser, disregarding the laws and religion of the realm, and devising and intending to bring the Holy Scriptures of God, in the authorized version, in the English language, appointed to be read in churches, and generally received by her Majesty's subjects pro-fessing the religion of the United Church of England and Ireland as by law established, into disregard, hatred and centempt among the people of the United Kingdom, on the 5th of November, at Respectives, in causing a certain printed copy of said Scriptures, in the authorised version, &c., consisting of the Old and New Testaments of our Savior, to be contemptionally for the contemption of the presence of divers of her burned, profanely and in the presence of divers of he Ms jesty's subjects, and with a view to the destruction of said copy, did cause and procure to be thrown, and did cast and throw said copy into a certain fire untiit was burned, to the high displeasure of Almighty God, and the great disrespect, discredit and dishone of the religion established by law. There were seven other counts, one of which charged the traverser with intending to bring the United Charges of England and Ireland into contempt; another referred to the Hely Scriptures, irrespective of particelar version; and another charged the barning of a New Testa-

One might suppose from the indictment that not merely the "Holy Scriptures of God," but those Scriptures "in the authorized version in the English language" were a part of the laws of Englandwhich hardly can be, since the dictum which is cited to prove the Bible to be a part of the common law, was uttered by a Catholic judge long before any such thing as an authorized version in the English language had been so much as thought of. Only one count in this indictment even faintly recognizes the possibility of any difference between the original and a version, or the possibility that contempt for a version-such as many Greek scholars entertain for Pope's Homer-might still be consistent with entire reverence for the original, is that one, namely, which charges the burning of the Holy Scriptures irrespective of any particular version. The Attorney-General for Ireland, in his opening

of the case, evinced the same utter unconscious-

ness of any possible difference in the feelings with

which a version and the original might be re-

garded. In him, indeed, this confusion of ideas was the less to be wondered at, since, if common report does not grievously belie him, all versions are slike to him: nor does the original text itself enjoy one whit more of his private veneration or respect than any other old writing of which he knows nothing and for which he cares just as little. Nevertheless, in the discharge of his official duty this latitudinarian attorney-general made a very elaborate, eloquent and orthodox speech, for which he was highly complimented, both by bench and bar, his object being to prove that there was no man in the country whose security, life and property did not depend on the authorized version of the Scriptures, and upon that alone. The argument was put thus: Judges and juries, witnesses, and all officers, legislative and executive, from the lowest up to the sovereign, are sworn by kissing the book, to wit, the authorized version. "From the hum-" blest individual who is called to attest any fact, to the sovereign who sits on the throne, there is "no security for anything, except what is based "on the authorized version of the Scriptures." This argument might answer sufficiently well for the meridian of Great Britain, but in those of our American States in which Protestant witnesses are sworn, not by kissing the book, but by holding up the right hand, and in which the book kissed by Catholics is not the authorized but the Douay version-it would hardly serve to settle the question. Moreover, if this is the law, the British authorities had better turn their attention to an article in the last number of The Edinburg Review, in which the "authorized version" is severely handled, and the necessity of a new and more perfect one very warmly urged. There is another part, also, of the learned gentleman's opening to which we must take the liberty to except. Many of the books and papers brought to the defendant's lodging to be burned, were, he stated, "of a light and trivial character-"novels, romances, and weekly and daily publica-"tions. To exhort the people to abandon and "bring in such works was meritorious." To this enslaught so far as regards daily and weekly publications, we must beg leave to enter our protest.

topher Duff, employed by the defendant to wheel books to be burnt from the defendant's lodgings to the chapel-yard, saw among the works in his barrow a "Family Herald," "The Mysteries of "Lendon," a "History of England," and a book with black glazed cover and gilt edges," which witness did not open, but believed to be a Testament. Henry Lawson, a coachman, saw in the chapel vard on a barrow, Byron's Poems, tracts, a prayer book, and a small Testament. He saw a man take up a Testament from one barrow, and he saw the title page of it. On another barrow he observed several kinds of old books, and on the top an old Bible. He saw "Holy Bible" on the back of it. A policeman took it up in his presence and laid it down again. About an hour after he saw a pile Government Sub-Inspector of Factories, met a barrow of books on the way and followed it to the chapel yard. The top books were nearly all bound in green (not vellow, as with us) and appeared to be of the class known as Railway publications. He noticed a Family Herald and The London Journal, also a Bible and a Testament. He was very much grieved when he saw that these books were to be burned, and beckened to a policeman, to whom he pointed out the Testament and Bible. Constable John Halpin, the officer referred to, testified to taking up and examining the Bible and Testament, which he laid again on the barrow. Shortly after he saw the defendant come up to the barrow. By his direction the books were taken by some little boys to the corner of the yard and thrown out. Something passed between him and the boys, when they proceeded to light the books with matches, shortly after which the defendant went away

As to the actual burning of the authorized ver-

sion, the evidence left no doubt of the fact. Chris-

The defendant's counsel exhibited more con sciousness than anybody else of the distinction be tween contempt for a version and contempt for the original. He adverted to the defects of the authorized version and the opinion of Archbishop Whately, that the Scriptures in the original lau guages only, in which the inspiration had been given, should be regarded as the Word of God; and he also took occasion to trounce the Archbishop very severely for a speech he had delivered a few days before the trial at a public meeting in England in which he denounced the Dublin Bible-burners. and referred to that act as going to prove the hostility of the Catholic hurch to the sacred Scriptures. He also argued to the Jury that to bring in a verdiet of guilty they must find that the Christian clergy man his client, in burning the Bibles, if he did it, which was denied, "burned them with the spurpose and design of bringing Christianity, the religion of our Savior, into contempt"-for that he insisted was the substance of the charge. But though the counsel thus referred incidentally as it were to the strong point of his client's case, he cither did not fully apprehend it, or at all events did not choose to rest his case upon it. On the contrary, he spent three mortal hours in laboring to prove the reverence of the Catholics for the Scriptures, whence he would have the Jury infer that if Bibles and Testaments were burned, his client knew

The Judges in their charge totally overlooked the points upon which the case of the defendant really depended. They told the Jury that if they thought from the evidence that a Bible or Testament was knowingly burnt "it would be difficult to imagine any other motive with which that act

and they left it to the Jury to say whether the burning was with the knowledge and consent of the defendant. The Jury returned a verdict of acquittal-on what precise grounds it does not appear. This we have no doubt was a right verdict, because there was no reason to suppose that the burning purported anything more than contempt, or perhaps, rather, fear of the authorized version and its use by the laity. But however correct the verdict, it was hardly warranted by the facts in evidence and the law as laid down by

This Irish Bible burning, by the way, throws quite a light upon the sympathy felt and expressed by The Freeman's Journal (nominally so called) of this city, for the slaveholders, to whom it holds out the Catholic faith as the only sure bond of union and buttress of slaveholding. The slaveholders seize and burn all tracts, books and newspapers which fall under their definition of incendiary or Abolition publications. The Irish Catholics treat in the same way what they denounce as immoral and irreligious publications. This common method of operation might naturally beget a degree of sympathy, especially if we remember that the slaveholders are not less hostile than the Catholics to the reading of the Bible by the laboring classes-as witness their laws, by which it is made a penal offense to teach colored persons to read.

The Northern man, with Southern principles, who does the leaders for The Washington Union ought to recollect that The Union is printed in a Slaveholding district, and is, and always has been, in all its principles and views essentially and thoroughly Southern. To make The Union speak about "our Southern brethren," and the fraternal feelings with which they ought to be regarded, as though it were itself a Northern journal, is to commit a ridiculous blunder, about equal to the blunder nade in the same article-a comment upon Senator Hale's speech of holding up the acquisition of Louisiana as an occasion for Northern gratitude. it having resulted "in giving to the North a vast region upon which future Free States are to be erected." We trust that may be the result; but, if so, no thanks to the South for it. Is not the South engaged at this very moment in a base and felonious attempt, to which Franklin Pierce himself is a zealous and active party, to wrest from the Free States a large portion of this very Louisiana Territory once solemnly set apart for future Free States? And does not the Northern traitor aiding and abetting this attempted robbery, be he President of the United States, or Attorney-General, or writer for The Union, richly merit all the obloquy which Senator Hale or anybody else can pour upon him? So again of the gratitude alleged to be due to the South for allowing California to come in a free State. The men to be thanked for that are the gold-diggers, not the slaveholders. The slaveholders only submitted to what was already done and what they could not help. As to the magnificent domain "yielded" as The Union alleges by Virginia, was not the same magnificent domain previously yielded by New-York, whose title to it was precisely as good as that of Virginia-that is to say, good for nothing-while to parts of it Connecticut and Massachusetts had a far more colorable title, which they also yielded? And did not Virginia join in devoting that territory to Freedom, not as a concession to the North but as a concession to the rights of man, and a duty due to the people by whom it was to be settled? If The Union wants argument it can be had for the asking. It is something new for that journal to call for argument-nor does it appear to be yet quite broken into that new method. It flies in the face of Senator Hale for vilifying instead of arguing, and winds up with calling that Senator a "low man" and a "low demagogue," and insinuating that he is little better than a liar.

Among the recent deaths of remarkable persons s that of P. P. F. Degrand of Boston, at the advanced age, if we mistake not, of upward of eighty years. Of the early life of Mr. Degrand we have no information. His accent plainly showed him to be French by birth, but he had long been domiciled of books and papers burning and the defendant standing near. William Staker Durkin, esq., leading part on the Stock Exchange. He was a man of very sanguine temperament, and had much to do with the promotion of the various railway enterprises which have added so much to the prosperity of Boston. These projects he promoted both with his pen and his tongue, in quite a peculiar and characteristic style of argument and oratory. In financial matters he would hardly be considered a man of very sound judgment. His opinions, however, were highly thought of by the late Nicholas Biddle at a time when he reigned as a sort of financial monarch of the country; and to Mr. Degrand belongs the somewhat dubious honor of having, by a speech delivered at a public meeting in Faneuil Hall, led off the banks and merchants of Boston to join in the suspension of specie payments of 1836. But however sanguine and flighty Mr. Degrand may have been in some of his financial ideas, he succeeded in acquiring and leaving behind him a handsome fortune; and by the disposition made of it by his will, he justly merits the title of a public benefactor. After providing, by life annuities, for his sisters, he has left the whole of his estate, amounting, it is said, to \$120,000, to public uses. A large portion is given to Harvard College for the special purpose of supplying the College Library with French books on scientific subjects; another portion is given to the City of Boston, the income to be expended in purchasing books of amusement for the Public Schools; and a third portion is divided among eight charitable institutions.

FROM WASHINGTON.

SECRETARY GUTHRIE ON FINANCE. orrespondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 3, 1856.

have been reading, with such attention as I could command, the Treasury Report just issued. Esteeming Mr. Guthrie an able and sensible man, the Report in the main falls below my expectation Much of it refers to matters of detail and clerical arrangements in his Department, which did not descrive place in a document of such importance. Much of it seems written to make out a case, which, when made out, the Secretary does not himself confide in. Take this paragraph for example: "It may be assumed that all duties, to a certain ex-

tent, raise the price of the imported article to the con-sumer; and where similar articles are produced o sumer; and where similar altrices are produced or manufactured in the country imposing the duty to the extent to which the tax raises the price of the home article, it is protective, although revenue and not pro-tection is the object of the law. Therefore, a tariff should be lexied upon articles not produced in the coun-try imposing the tax, unless for some counteracting reason. It may be, and no doubt is often the case, that the consumer does not pay the whole tax-as when the foreign producer, rather than lose the market, submits to a diminished price; and it is often the "was committed than the intention of bringing into contempt and disrepute the sacred volume," than at flictent for the markets of the world, or when

an export duty is imposed, equivalent, or nearly as to the reduction; and a duty imposed upon the foreign article is often affected by the state of the currency particularly when it is a mixed one of gold and alve and bank notes." Now if the proposition I have placed in Italies i

sound, the Secretary should have urged Congress to abolish the present duties on Iron and Iron Mana factures, Woolens and all other Textile Pabrice and imposed instead high duties on Tea, Coffee Cocoo, Tropical Fruits, Caoutchoue, and other are cles not produced or rivaled by our own citizens Yet he is very careful to do nothing of the sort-is fact, he knows better. He does not believe the doctrine he is impelled by a party necessity to pra-pound in the Italics above. He knows that, fa-above all the influences he cites, a duty imposed or imported products reduces the cost to the cos sumer when it encourages and enables our own people to persevere in efforts to rival the foreign producer by come-mode Fabrics of smaller cost and better quality This has been done here in the case of most Cotton and the more common Woolen Fabrics; so with Pins, Wood-Screws, and hundreds of articles beside. There is no instance in which efficient Pretection has not served to cheapen the Wares or Fabrics which our people were thus enabled to make at home instead of buying abroad.

But a Paper Currency, the Secretary argues neutralizes the influence of Protection. The doctrine is neither new nor true; but let us have it fully before us in the Secretary's own terms. He continues:

continues:

"If Congress had the control of the currency of the United States, that is to say, could prohibit the substitution of bank notes for gold and silver in payment a debts and commercial transactions, the imposition a duties by Congress would have the effect to leave the home market to the home article to the extent has which the tax prohibited the import of the foreign article, or raised its price.

"An examination of the several tariffs enacted in this country, in connection with the increase of banks banking capital, and bank-note circulation, will affect evidence that the increased duty has, almost in even instance, to some extent been counteracted, within a short time, by the increased circulation of bank notes.

"The United States, with its mixed currency of gold."

short time, by the increased circulation of bank notes. "The United States, with its mixed currency of gold silver and bank notes, has been a good market for the sale of foreign productions and manufactures; and, it the general, a bad market for the sale of our own—to foreign article taking the gold and silver, the betts part of our currency, with the increased price given by our bank-note circulation, and raising our production to such a price as not to allow of their exportation unless in times of great foreign demand." -Now if the doctrine of this extract is generally

substantially sound, then the manufacturers of countries having expanded Paper Carrencies-Great Britain, for example-must be continually undersold in all markets open to both by their rivals in Hard-Money countries like Turkey, Italy and Portugal. The fact, however, is very different from the deductions indicated by this theory. Great Britain, with a Currency mainly of Paper, exports Fabrics to all quarters of the globe, and undersells the fabrics of Hard-Money countries their own markets. And though the circulating of Bank Notes in this country did undoubtedly is crease under our last as under former Protectis Tariffs, yet our Manufacturers steadily and rapids gained ground under that Tariff, and were a vancing with rapid strides when it was over thrown. So the facts and the Secretary's assume tions are at irreconcilable feud.

"Down with the Banks!" is a hobby with the Secretary. Hear him on Bank paper generally, as especially on small Notes:

The notes of banks chartered by the States continu "The notes of banks chartered by the States continuate circulate in some sections of the country, to the exclusion of gold and silver, except in Government transactions; and more particularly where the bank circulate notes under the denomination of five dollar. These small notes are mostly circulated by banks a doubtful solvency, at a distance from the place a redemption. They constitute a depreciated currency which no one is willing to hold, and this leads to has expenditures, in order that the loss may fall on other

Certainly, this is not in accordance with the acts. The Banks of New-York and New-England which issue most of the small Notes in general circulation, are every whit as sound as those of the States which have forbidden the issue of small Notes, and their notes are in at least as good credit And I know no no unwillingness to "hold" small Notes, except that resulting from a very laudable disposition to pay debts with them. Probably TH TRIBUNE establishment receives and employs more mall Notes each year than almost any other concern not engaged in brokerage; in fact, its business nust be seriously curtailed by the suppres Small Notes; yet its losses from the failure of Bank issuing the Small Notes which it receives to the amount of many thousands each year will at average one mill on each dollar received in the stigmatized Currency. That Currency is a great help to many branches of business; let those who dislike such notes refuse them, as the Government does all notes: but why should those of us whi urgently need Small Bills be arbitrarily forbiddet the use of them by others? Let Gouge and his disciples refuse Small Bills; but they should not sed to deprive us of the facility for collecting and re mitting petty sums which Small Bills alone car

Let me not be understood as opposing the See retary's Tariff recommendations. I believe the modifications of the Tariff proposed by Mr. Gutrie, regarded as a whole, would decidedly improve it, rendering it more truly protective than at preent, and at the same time fully as near to Free trade as is that of '46. Of course the Secretar so regards it, and is only dealing with his party prejudices after the pattern of Mathewa's Pada who was getting his pig to Cork by making him be lieve he was wanted to go to Fermoy. Let his drive away.

LAST WORDS ON THE MESSAGE. Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 3, 1856. So long as Iniquity is allied to Power, so long " the strong and cunning secure to themselves luxuff and ease by compelling the ignorant and simple to grind in their prison-houses for no recompens ut such coarse food and clothing as are essential o their efficiency as laborers-there always will be politicians base enough to pander to the dominal wrong in the hope of being elevated to or continue in office by it. The slave has no vote, no public voice; his favor makes no President; the ver Cotton and Rice grown by his stolen labor contrib ute to swell the power of his oppressor, by em bling that personage to be a profitable customer's merchants, brokers, lawyers, doctors, priests, &c. as well as an influential supporter of President Attorney-Generals, Members of Congress, &c. Each in his base way gets, or aims to get, his share of the spoil, and pays for it by misrepresent ing and defaming those who, holding fast that faith in a God of absolute and inflexible justice, say to them, "Men and brethren! your covenit with death cannot stand! It may seem to be! nice thing just now, but it isn't, even for you while it is a cruel wrong to those whom you es spire to keep in brutal ignorance and abject bod age as ministers to your pomp, laziness, or last Of course the whole crew set up a din about the man's ears, and strive by railing accusations and false issues to drown his voice. "Infidel," "tri